# The People's Press.

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## The People's Press.

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## POETRY.

### A Child's Wisdom.

When the cares of day are ended,
And I take my evening's rest,
Of the windows of my chamber
This it is I love the best:
This one facing to the hill-tops
And the orchards of the west.

All the woodlands, dim and dusky,
All the fields of waving grain,
All the valley sprinkled over
With the drops of sunlit rain—
I can see them through the twilight,
Sitting here beside my pain.

I can see the hilly places,
With the sheep-paths trod across;
See the fountains by the way-sides,
Each one in her house of moss,
Holding up the mist above her
Like a skein of silken floss.

Garden corners bright with roses,
Garden borders set with mint,
Garden beds, wherein the maidens
Sow their seeds, as love doth hint,
To some rhyme of mystic charming
That shall come back all in print.

Ah! with what a world of blushes
Then they read it through and through,
Weeding out the tangeled sentence
From the commas of the dew:
Little ladies, choose ye wisely,
Lest some day the choice ye rue.

I can see a troop of children—
Merry-hearted boys and girls—
Eyes of light and eyes of darkness,
Feet of coral, legs of pearls,
Racing toward the morning school-house,
Half a head before their curls.

ALICE CARY, in *Harper's Magazine.*

## Miscellaneous.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

### THE EARTH CLOSET AND THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

As you were foremost in calling the attention of the American public to the Earth Closet System—the use of sifted dry earth for the deodorization and disinfection of human feces—and thus became the pioneer of a reform that promises not only unspeakable relief from the gravest annoyance of our lives, but the prevention of the greatest waste of the fertility of the earth, it is just that to you should be communicated an outgrowth of this system that offers if possible, a still greater benefit to suffering humanity.

One of the experimental commodes sent out by the Earth Closet Company was placed at the disposal of Dr. Addineli Hewson, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia. Its introduction into the surgical ward, where it has been for two weeks in constant use by about twenty patients, and has been subjected to the severest test possible, has been so entirely satisfactory that it is proposed to substitute earth closets for water closets whereever these exist in that institution.

At the time of its introduction there was lying in the ward, a patient, suffering from a very severe compound fracture of the lower leg. The wound was in an unhealthy condition, and its exudations, amounting to a pint in twenty-four hours, were so offensive as to cause a sickening and even dangerous stench that the excellent ventillation of the ward and the use of the usual disinfectants were hardly able even to mitigate. It occurred to Dr. Hewson to test the power of dry earth to absorb this odor, as it had that of excrement. The effect was magical. Not only was the offensiveness entirely overcome, but the effect on the character of the wound itself was such as no previous treatment had been able to compass. The suppuration was within a few days so reduced that the daily dressing of a single half-pint of earth was not even saturated; the edges of the flesh wound lost their inflamed character; the intense pain of the sore was entirely relieved; and a healthy granulation has ensued.

Such an indication of a newly-found healing agent was not disregarded.

On Monday last, being in Philadelphia, I was invited to attend the morning dressing of the earth-treated wounds. This is what I saw:

1st. Two patients suffering from serious varicose ulcers, after prolonged suffering, and with little relief from the usual treatment, have ceased to be offensive to their ward mates; they find their sores growing daily smaller; and pain and inflamation have left them and they feel the certainty of an easy cure.

2nd. A railroad brakeman, whose hand was, a year and a half ago, crushed between the coupling heads of the cars, and who has never been free from pain and seldom from intense pains, whose hand from the wrist to the knuckles was a festering mass of carrion bones and inflamed flesh, and whose system had been so reduced that he could not have survived the amputation, which alone can entirely relieve him, is now happy in freedom from pain. His flesh-wound has taken on a healthy character, and his strength is fast returning. He even hopes to save his hand, but the long continued decay of the bone makes this impossible.

3rd. Another brakeman suffering from a precisely similar injury, in no respect less serious, but received within a few days, was immediately treated with dry earth. Its constant application has entirely prevented inflamation, and a healthy [illegible] and knitting of the bone will soon return him to his duties with two useful hands.

4th. A farm laborer on Friday last had three of his fingers nearly cut off and his hand fearfully torn by a horse-power hay-cutter. Since the first application of the dry earth (a few hours after the accident) he has been free from pain, and he will save his hand.

5th On Saturday last, a laborer engaged in breaking up condemned shells, exploded one that was charged. The powder burned his face and arms, and (seriously) one of his knees, which was struck by a fragment of iron that completely shattered the knee pan. His burns and the fracture were immediately dressed with dry earth, and the freedom from pain and the absense of inflamation have been as marked in this case as in the others. Without this dressing the knee joint must have inevitably become involved, and the leg must have been lost. Now the wound is evidently healing, and although it is too early to speak positively, there is every reason to hope that the only result of the injury will be a stiff knee.

6th. Within a few days a woman was brought to the hospital with her neck and a large part of her body very severely and dangerously burned.—That she could escape long weeks of agony was beyond hope. Yet on Monday her eye was clear and calm, and her voice was strong, and when the doctor asked her how she felt she said she was a great deal better, and that she had no pain.

7th. Last Wednesday an entire breast was removed for cancer, and the wound dressed with dry earth. It is now healing rapidly. There has been no inflamation and no suppuration, and this woman, too [illegible] with a healthy color and a steady voice—spoke far more than her cheerful words in thankfullness for her relief.

Surely with our gratitude to the Vicar of Fordington, who has conferred the greatest benefit on the human race that it has ever been given to one man to accomplish, we must unite our thanks to the senior surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital for thus applying the principles of his invention to the saving of unspeakable suffering.

And the end, I trust, is not yet. It seems inevitable that the pustules of small-pox must give up their pain and their offensiveness at this magic touch of mother earth, and if it is true that its contagion spreads from its exudations, may we not hope that Dr. Hewson has bound its feet as Mr. Moule has those of cholera? Respectfully,

GEORGE E. WARING, JR.

*New York,* February 24, 1869.

EARTH DRESSING FOR WOUNDS.—*To the Editor of the Tribune*:—Sir:—I notice you recently quoted from the *Post* an article by Mr. Waring giving the value of dry earth as a dressing for wounds and ugly sores. I have many times treated purulent contagious opthalmia with dressings made only of wet clay dug from cold springs. By binding it on the eyes at night in as large quantity as a pint, it often acts like a charm. Its first effects are to reduce the inflamation, but it soon becomes dry and hard, and then absorbs like dry earth, any poisonous matter that is secreted by the inflamed parts, preventing it from doing further injury. This remedy was suggested to me years ago by an old man who never knew any thing about the regular practice of medicine, and I have seen it work so well that I believed it to be worth a careful trial.

M. L. HOLBROOK, M. D.

*New York,* March 9, 1869.

### A Wonderful Experiment.

CLOCK TICKS PASSING OVER SIX THOUSAND MILES OF TELEGRAPH WIRE—DISTANCE ANNIHILATED.

As previously announced by us, the United States Coast Survey officers have been engaged for some time past in making astronomical observations, by the aid of telegraph, between the cities of the far West and Cambridge University.

For the purpose of arriving at the difference in the mean time between San Francisco and Boston, the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company have nightly been connected for nearly a month past, from one side of the continent to the other and the ticking of a chronometor in Cambridge University has been observed and recorded in San Francisco with a most remarkable degree of accuracy.

This is done by connecting the pendulum of the chronometor at Cambridge with the wire in such a manner that the main circuit is broken and instantly closed again at every beat or tick of the time-piece, and the result is that each second of time, as marked by the chronometer at Cambridge, goes forth from the University to the Atlantic coast, and with almost the speed of lightning itself, hurries on over the magic wire, passing through intermediate cities, towns, and villages, across rivers, over mountains, and along the open country until it finally reaches the recording instrument on the Pacific coast, in all its original fullness of pulsation. Think of it once! The ticks of a clock in Boston are heard and recorded in San Francisco almost at the same instant that they reached the ears of the observer in the first named place!

Any time during the evening of the past month a visitor to the operating room of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city might have heard one of the little instruments beating the measured time of the sixtieth part of a minute, with the monotony and regularity of a chronometer itself. Tick! tick! tick! One, two, three, four, *five* minutes elapsed, and then the little monitor ceased. Back comes the answer from San Francisco to Boston: "All right! your second signals came good, and have been recorded for five minutes. Go ahead five minutes more!" Again, tick! tick! tick! for five minutes more, and then San Francisco says again: "All right are you ready to take my signals?" And the answer from Boston is: "Yes, go ahead." Tick! tick! tick! says San Francisco for the allotted five minutes. Boston says in its turn, "All right!"

But notwithstanding the speed with which these pulsations of the clock fly from one side of our continent to the other, it is known that there is a loss, a very slight loss, of time in the transmission. How to arrive at the loss, and measure, is the next question. Nothing easier; a second wire is switched into place, a "repeater" added at Boston, and, presto! 'tis done. Now the clock ticks made at San Francisco flash on the wings of light over the three thousand miles of wire to Boston, and back again to San Francisco over the second wire, and records themselves at the point of starting, in something less than sixty seconds of time, having in the interval travelled six thousand miles. Last night witnessed the successful completion of this last experiment, and the flight of electricity was actually measured so to speak, as easily as one measures a yard of muslin.

Never before in the world's history has such a wonderful feat been attempted; and that this has been brought to a successful conclusion, is due entirely to the beautiful working of the Western Union company's wires, together with the assiduous attention and superior ability of its employees. Trace the route on the map, and mark the immense distances so lightly glided over by the subtile fluid.

The route is from *Boston*, through Albany, *Buffalo*, Detroit, *Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Sa't Lake City*, and *Virginia City*, to San Francisco, and this route is of course doubled, forming for all practical purposes but a single circuit. The places in italic above indicate where the repeaters are used to form the double circuit.

### Cultivation of the Peanut.

In accordance with your request, I give you my experience and observation as to the methods used in cultivating the peanut.

The first consideration being the adaptability of soils. With us the light land on which the oak, hickory and rosemary pine were the original growth, are those on which we succeed best; they produce a brighter pea than the stiff lands and consequently more saleable. Yet by an analysis of the soil, and the application of the necessary fertilizers, any land properly drained may be made to produce them, whether profitable or not, experience will determine. Lime in some form seems to be requisite; when there is a deficiency of lime in the land, although the vine may flourish and make an innumerable quantity of forms, there will not probably be one in ten that will fill or make perfect peas.

The preparation of soils, and the minutiæ of cultivating and harvesting cannot be given fully, in detail, without trespassing on your columns. Suffice it to say, the soil should be well broken during winter or early spring, and then broken immediately before planting. Like all other crops, it requires a well-pulverized soil—then check off from twenty-seven to thirty inches each way, with an opener prepared for the purpose, so gauged that the rows are equidistant. Plant in the check, two kernels in a hill, and cover about two inches deep.

The usual time of planting is from the 15th of April to the 15th of May. As soon as the peas are up, we plow them with a pea sweep, going once in a row, then cross plow, and follow with the hoe. This process is continuous, plowing them each way (and hoeing) every fifteen to eighteen days, until the vines meet, which with us is about the 15th of July. The object is to keep them free from weeds and grass, and to keep the soil well pulverized and in a condition readily to receive the peas.—On stiff and damp lands some prefer planting in drills, say three feet between the rows and eighteen inches apart in the drills, then cultivate as cotton, only retaining a flat oval bed for the peas.

After the vines meet no further work is necessary until time of harvesting, or as we call it, digging. This is done with a plow (constructed for that purpose) which we run under them, cutting the top-root, and so loosening the soil, that with the aid of a rake, they are easily raised out of the ground, then shaken and left to cure as other for age. It usually requires two or three days, in good weather, to cure them sufficiently for stacking. After remaining in the stack six to eight days, they may be removed and packed under shelter.—Then comes the most tedious process, when done by hand, (which has been the usual way,) picking them from the vines and preparing them for market. A machine has been gotten up which performs that work very well, and is now being generally used. The high prices obtained for peanuts the last three years, seem to have awakened considerable interest throughout the country in their cultivation, but having gone down this season below two dollars, I think the general staple (cotton) will continue to be raised; the ardor of the growers in this section has cooled down considerably since the decline in price.

In former years when prices were low, I looked upon peanuts at one dollar per bushel, and cotton at ten cents per pound, as equal, the excess of that ratio, in either crop, indicating the one most profitable. From having some experience in both crops I am induced to draw the comparison. It is true the offal of a peanut crop is more profitable in feeding stock, fattening pork, etc., than that of cotton, yet I doubt whether it will compensate for the damage to the land, peanuts being the most exhausting crop, (save flax) I know of, and more than one crop in four cannot be made without heavy manuring.

*D. McMillan in Carolina Farmer.*

### Spring Fashions.

The principal importers of millinery goods had their regular opening on the first of this month, with every prospect of an unusually brisk trade. The bonnets are to be very small, without crowns, and some styles are high in front. In fact, the present style is only a new and revised edition of the pretty Fanchon Bonnets are to be elaborately trimmed to correspond with the present style of costume, trimmed with laces and flowers; ribbon is sparingly used. Roses in all colors and shades, from the richest to the most delicate tints, will be more in vogue than any other flowers. Some of the roses are very large, one covering the entire top of the bonnet, from which falls a vine of half opened roses and buds, with green leaves, not at the side, as last season, but straight down. Lace is also much used in sashes or veils, falling at the back.

The new color in flowers which will be most worn for the present is "capucine," a dark, warm color, with beautiful tints. Green grasses will be much in vogue and, occasionally autumn tinted grasses are seen upon a lace bonnet or fancy straw.

A new style of fancy straw is close in front without face trimming. With this the hair should be in waved rolls. Lace veils, joined with satin bows, fall from the back, and over these are trailing clematis, and on the top a large flower with crystalized green leaves. A corn-colored crape has the sashes of crape at the back, edged with wide black lace, and the entire bonnet covered with a profusion of flowers. A white tulle made over a transparent frame is a novelty. There is a diadem of straw, with green grass across the front, and falling at each side trailing along the lace which forms the circle in front. A white fancy straw trimmed with purple satin is very pretty.

A novelty is a bonnet made of satin folds, on wire, running two or three times across the front, then falling in horizontal loops at the back. A small rose in the front, a very large one on the top, and a trailing vine at the back, completes the trimming. Wide and long white ribbon strings—not to be tied—are clasped below the throat by a green velvet loop.

*N. Y. Post.*

### Preservation of Leather.

A contributor to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* gives some valuable hints in relation to the preservation of leather. The extreme heat to which most men and women expose boots and shoes during winter, deprives leather of its vitality, rendering it liable to break and crack. Patent leather particularly, is often distroyed in this manner. When leather becomes so warm as to give off the smell of leather, it is singed. Next to the swinging caused by fire heat, is the heat and dampness caused by the covering of india-rubber. India-rubber shoes destroy the life of leather. The practice of washing harness in warm water and with soap is very damaging. If a coat of oil is put on immediately after washing the damage is repaired. No harness is ever so soiled that a damp sponge will not remove the dirt; but even when the sponge is applied it is useful to add a slight coat of oil with another sponge. All varnishes, and all blacking containing the properties of varnish should be avoided. Ignorant and indolent hostlers are apt to use such substances on their harness as will give the most immediate effect, and these are as a general thing most destructive to the leather. When harness looses its lustre and turns brown, which almost any leather will do after long exposure to the air, the harness should be given a new coat of grain black. Before using this grain black, the grain surface should be thoroughly washed with potash water until all the grease is killed, and after the application of the grain black, oil and tallow should be applied to the surface; this will not only 'fasten' the color, but make the leather flexible. Harnass which is grained can be cleaned with kerosene or spirits of turpentine, and no harm will result if the parts affected are washed and oiled immediately afterward. Shoe leather is generally abused. Persons know nothing or care less about the kind of material used than they do about the polish produced. Vitriol blacking is used until every particle of the oil in the leather is destroyed. To remedy this abuse, the leather should be washed once a month with warm water, and when about half dry, a coat of oil and tallow should be applied and the boots set aside for a day or two. This will renew the elasticity and life in the leather, and when thus used upper leather will seldom crack or break. When oil is applied to belting dry, it does not apply uniformly, and does not incorporate itself with the fibre as when partly damped with water. The best way to oil a belt is to take it from the pulleys and immerse it in a warm solution of tallow and oil. After allowing it to remain a few moments the belt should be immersed in water heated to one hundred degrees and instantly removed. This will drive the oil and tallow all in, and at the same time properly temper the leather.

### St. Patricks.

St. Patricks is a day dear to the Irishman's heart, and occupying a permanent place in his memory.

As the history of the Saint is but imperfectly known, even by good scholars, we append the following account, taken from the preface to Curran's speeches, and appearing in the columns of the Norfolk *Journal*:

"St. Patrick was born on the 5th of April 373, of a good family, at Kirk Patrick, near Dumbarton, in Scotland. His baptismal name, Succoth, signifies 'valiant in war.' In an invasion of the Irish, he was taken prisoner and carried to Ireland, where he continued for six years in the service of Milcho. During this time he learned the Irish language, but at length made his escape and returned to Scotland. About two years afterwards he had a vision, which induced him to conceive the design of converting the Irish. To qualify himself for this task, he travelled to the continent, where he continued for thirty years, studying under the direction of his maternal uncle, St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, who ordained him a priest. He was consecrated a bishop by Pope Celestine, and given the name of Patricius, expressive of his honorable descent; and to give lustre and weight to the commission with which he was charged to convert the Irish. He closed a long and laborious life in the 120th year of his age, at Saul Abbey, on the 17th of March, 493, and was buried in the same grave with St. Bridgett and St. Columb. Great disputes have, however arisen concerning the place of his burial; the Scotch despite the above historical fact, claiming that he was interred in the cathedral at Glasgow."

The Irish greatly revear St. Patrick, notwithstanding his Scottish birth, and in our own city the members of the Hibernian Benevolent Association will celebrate the day with becoming pomp.—*Wilmington Star.*

### Decision of Judge Brooks.

THAT JUDGMENT IS NOT A LIEN ON BANKRUPT PROPERTY UNTIL A LEVY.

*In the matter of Milton McIntosh, Bankrupt. At Elizabeth City, in the District of North Carolina, on the 3d day of March,* 1869.

By the case argued in this cause by D. G. McRae, assignee to Milton McIntosh and Henry Lilly as creditor to said Bankrupt, this question is first presented: "Does the issuing of a writ of Fieri Facias to the county in which the lands of the defendant are situated, upon a judgment recorced against such defendamt in the County Court of another county, tested of March term 1861, and returnable at June Term 1861, of said Court, create such a lien upon the real estate of the defendant as will be respected and enforced by the bankruptcy Court, the said defendant having been subsequently declared a bankrupt upon his own petition in March, 1868."

It is now settled in North Carolina that a judgment does not create a lien in favor of the plaintiff upon the property either real or personal, of the defendant, nor does the issue of a Fieri Facias upon such judgment create a lien. In this respect we are governed by the Common Law. In many of the States it is different, but it is made so by the statutes of those States. The law is also different in North Carolina. It was the case long before in this State, that if a plaintiff obtained a judgment, issued a Fieri Facias and the same case to the sheriff of a county in which the defendant's property was situated; and the sheriff *levied* upon such property that such *levy* related back to the test Term of the execution and created a lien upon the property levied on, from the beginning of said Term, for the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debts.

But without a *levy*, the only execution issued in the case, became a dead process after the return day, to wit, the Monday of June Term 1861. Subsequent to that time the sheriff was not authorized to do anything by that process; and if a year and a day elapsed from the issue of another execution, the judgment became dormant, so that no Fieri Facias or other final process could issue without a revival of the same.

A Federal Court is asked to declare that a lien has been created in behalf of the plaintiff Lilly, and to enforce such lien by ordering the assignee to pay to the said plaintiff the proceeds of the sales of the Bankrupt's property or sufficient to satisfy his judgment.

This the court would do, if by the course pursued by the plaintiff he had by the laws of North Carolina acquired a lien, and had preserved such lien up to the time of bankruptcy of the defendant. That the plaintiff never acquired such lien I think is very clearly shown in the leading case of Smith vs. Spencer, 3d Iredell's Law, page 256, and this since the very able and elaborate opinion of Judge Ruffin in that case, has been regarded as the settled law in North Carolina.

It is unnecessary to decide the second question propounded, as it is in effect determined by the answer of the first.

3d. In answer to the 3d question submitted, I state that the Register cannot order or permit the withdrawal of a proof of debt after he has passed upon the same, allowed certified and transmitted same to the Assignee.

Let this be certified to Wm. A. Guthrie Register.

(Signed,) G. W. BROOKS.
District Judge.

JOHN W. HINSDALE, Attorney for creditors.

### Proving Deeds, &c.

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAP. 2, TITLE 19, OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That so much of Chap. 2 Title 19, of Code of Civil Proceedure as requires that deeds conveying lands, and powers of attorney and other instruments concerning the same, shall be offered for Probate and proved before the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which the land or some part of it is situated, be altered and amended, so that it shall be lawful to offer any such deeds, power of attorney or instrument, for Probate, and acknowledge or prove the same before the clerk of the Superior Court of any county in the State, who shall have full power to take the private examination of married women as provided by law.

Sec. 2. That any Clerk before whom such deed, power, or instrument is acknowledged or proved, or the private examination of married women taken in relation thereto, shall certify the fact upon said deed, power of attorney or instrument, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county wherein the land lies, upon the exhibition of such certificate to him shall adjudge the said deed or other instrument to be duly acknowledged and proved in the same manner as if made or taken before him.

Sec. 3. That all laws or clauses of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after the date of its ratification.

### Old Debts.

DECISION OF JUDGE JONES AT MARTIN COURT.

We learn that at the present term of Martin Court, Judge Jones declined to adopt the rules made by Judge Tourgee for this District, saying that as to a portion of them he did not think the Code or the decision of the Supreme Court authorized the rules, and he suggested that as to actions for old debts prior to 1st of May 1865, returnable to this term he would permit the defendants to put in dilatory pleas; and as to new debts since May 1st 1865, the summons ought to be amended by the consent of the Bar, to be made returnable before the Clerk and the answer could be put in and the issue would stand for trial at the next term; and it was therefore understood by the Bar that this course would be adopted at this Court. —*Tarboro Southerner.*

### The Homestead.

Is the Homestead provision of our new Constitution valid as against old debts? This is a question in which all are interested, and it is important that all should be well informed in relation to it. With that view we publish on our first page this week a learned opinion of Judge Carpenter, of South Carolina, in which he holds that it is not so valid. We do not claim any weight for our opinion, but we believe that Judge Carpenter is right. Our Supreme Court may possibly hold otherwise, but the question will almost certainly be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, which Court of final jurisdiction will, we believe, sustain the opinion of Judge Carpenter.

We would advise debtors not to rely upon the homestead with too much certainty, but to take advantage of the present condition of things to make the best terms with their creditors they possibly can—to compromis as best they may be able to do. —*North State.*

### Bill to Strengthen Public Credit

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The bill to strengthen the public credit has become a law, and is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver. But none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.


## Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

## BRISTOL BOARD

Two and three sheets thick. A very superior article.

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869.


Labor and capital are essential requisites for the creation of values and the business prosperity of a country. With respect to the former, it lies within the power of our people to remedy any existing defect. It affords us pleasure to state, that we have no fears on this head. Necessity, that greatest of all stimulants, if nothing else, will continue to impel a population of intelligence and energy, to lay hold of the resources which may be offered to them, and seek, by every available means within their grasp, to strive to realize out of them the advantages which their necessitous condition demands.

Without a sufficient supply of money, however, it is impossible in this day of great commercial activity and enterprise throughout the world at large, for us to expect general prosperity within our borders. The demands of civilization and commerce are imperative and must be satisfied sooner or later. The products of our soil, or whatever else may find purchasers in a foreign market, enhanced in value by the labor bestowed upon them, afford, according to our judgment, the surest, and perhaps the only means of securing a firm foundation, on which our trade may prosper and our commerce flourish. Without money in sufficient supply, it is utterly impossible for the people to hope for general prosperity. We would not wish ourselves to be understood as favoring an unlimited expansion of the circulating medium in the shape of mere paper issues. A proper regard must always be had to save the currency from depreciation and a return to a specie standard at as early a day as practicable, without too serious a jar of the business interests of the land, is imperative. We are satisfied, however, at present, from every day experience, that the condition of the reconstructed States requires, and that speedily, a greater amount of capital than is afloat at present. We are more than gratified, therefore, to see that the 'Supplemental Currency Bill,' as it is termed, has passed through the Senate in Washington, and will probably become a law. Its provisions are intended to afford relief to the needy sections of the country, by a re-distribution of the currency, rather than by increased volume of circulation. Much of the great excess of money now afloat in the Eastern and Northern States will find its way to the South, flowing along the channels of trade. Its withdrawal, cannot, therefore, affect that section in any other way, than by causing a diminution in their Bank profits, which can in all conscience afford to submit to a slight reduction. The currency can then be obtained at less cost, amongst us, than the terrible stringency of the money market at present can lead us to hope for, unless this transfer of banking capital to the South shall be made.

It will fall into the management of those by whom it will be more directly made the means of developing local enterprise and promoting local prosperity. Viewing it in this light, the law is a measure of financial and business expediency and an act of justice. Some danger may beset the bill in the House from an attempt to increase the amount to be redistributed, and possibly also, from efforts to change the basis on which the capital of the banks is invested. We are not prepared to state what shape Congressional legislation on this important subject may assume. We are anxious expectants, however, for some thing to be done by our own members, aided by a requisite number of Western and Northern men, who are sufficiently national in their feelings, and who have a conscientious sense of the responsibility resting upon them, to shape their legislation, so as to benefit all sections of the Republic.

☞ The Legislature will probably adjourn on the 12th. It is, therefore, needless to go even into a brief synopsis of proceedings during the past week, as we may be enabled to lay the "Captions" before our readers next week.

☞ Nothing perfected of special interest to our readers, at Washington, during the week.

Post Master General Creswell contemplates a division of the labor of special post-office agents into three classes: Superintendants of Railway service, Examiners of Postmasters accounts, and detectives, with their duties clearly divided. It is supposed the new plan will require an increase of officials.

HEAVY FROST.—We experienced a very heavy frost here Sunday night last, which blasted the prospect of a full peach crop.

THE MIRROR OF TYPOGRAPHY.—We have received Vol. 1, No. 1, of this publication, interesting to all connected with the "art preservative of arts." Published by T. H. Senior & Co., New York City.

☞ D. F. CARRAWAY, of Newbern, is out in a Card to-day, announcing his business, which is that of a Commission Merchant, Grocer, &c. We ask for this house the consideration of our readers, and bespeak for it a large patronage.

### Freedmen's School---The Friends.

We learn that the neat School-House for Freedmen on the hill below Town, is now occupied and a school taught there by a lady, who is in the employ of the Friend's Association of Philadelphia.

This Association has now about twenty-five Schools for Freedmen in North Carolina, located at Greensboro, Hillsboro, Salisbury, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, Lexington, Thomasville, Lincolnton, and other points, employing 47 teachers instructing 3000 scholars.

By reference to the Annual Report of the above named Association, we notice that up to the last Annual Meeting, the sum total of contributions had amounted to $231,818,92, and the last year's receipts to $24,559.09 of which $7,336.98 came from the Friends in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Friends have always manifested great interest in the welfare of the colored race and now, by such a course as alluded to above, evince the sincerity of their faith by their works.

Accompanying the above, which was furnished us by a friend, was likewise a pamphlet report of the Executive Board of the Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its vicinity; being the fifth yearly report issued by the Society.

We have read the pamphlet carefully and are certainly highly pleased that so much has been done by the christ an benevolence of these good and humane people, to meet the wants of the freedmen in our midst. There have been issued by the Association at various points throughout the South,

3560 garments (mostly for women and children,
292 pairs of shoes,
156 pairs of stockings,
10 pairs of Blankets,
6634½ yrds clothing material,

$1,190.68 in money have also been expended in the purchase of corn, or distributed in small sums to the most needy. A liberal supply of garden seeds, the distribution of which in former years has been productive of so much good, has been sent this spring also; they have been given away, or sold at low prices, and with what has been saved from last year, will enable the freedmen to provide a supply of cheap and wholesome food. We might prolong our notice of their operations to a very great length by extracting from the pamphlet before us to a still greater extent.—Enough, however, has been placed before our readers to satisfy them that a great field lies invitingly open before us. Let us be duly thankful, that self sacrificing laborers are coming to assist us in a work, beyond our unaided ability to manage.—We bid the lady-teacher now amongst us a cordial welcome, and trust that despite the scons and sneers which might, perhaps, be directed against her, by the thoughtless or the shallow-brained, she has only to persist in her good work, and find in the approval of her own conscience, and the merited success and prosperity crowning her philanthropic and christian effort, that reward she so well merits.

APPOINTED.—We learn from a gentleman just from Washington that Col. W. F. Henderson has been appointed Assessor of the Sixth Congressional District, vice H. H. Helper.—*Standard.*

Gold opened in New York, on the 6th, at 31⅝, and closed at 31⅛.

North Carolina Bonds at 60½ for old, and 54½ for new.

Cotton opened and closed at 28½.

THE STAY LAW.—We are not, individually interested in the matter one way or the other, but we did hope that some justice and fairness would be shown to both classes interested—debtors and creditors. The law just passed affords very little substantial relief to any one. It is true the speedy collection of debts is barred for six to twelve months, but the costs that will accumulate against the debtor under the new order of proceedings will prove to be burdensome and ruinous. It should be remembered that it now costs more than twice as much to defray the expenses of a law suit than formerly. Besides this, it is said by the lawyers that judgments already obtained for $200 and over can be immediately collected, as there is nothing in the new law that prevents the sale of property to satisfy such judgments.

In proceedings before Magistrates, old debts only are stayed. *Charlotte Democrat.*

The Post Office department, at Washington, has been officially informed that on January 1st the distance between the termini of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, was three hundred and nineteen miles. One of these termini was nine hundred and fifty-five miles west of Omaha, and the other at Carlin four hundred and forty-five miles east of Sacramento. On the first of February the Central Pacific Railroad has been extended to Elko, twenty-three miles east of Carlin, and on the 25th of February to Wells, fifty-five miles east of Elko. On the 24th of March the Union Pacific Railroad had been extended to Ogden, eighty-five miles west of Eavenston, and the Central road to Lucca, seventy-four miles east of Wells, thus leaving a gap of only eighty-two miles to be filled in order to complete the two Pacific Railroads.

In Georgia there are in process of erection seventy-two mills for the production of cotton and woolen goods alone, and attention is turned in the direction of the production of calicos and printed fabrics. This is a surprising fact; but it is the natural consequences following on the events of the last five years. At Augusta one factory turned out the last year 6,410,000 yards of cloth, and has a capital of $200,000.

## State Legislature.

In SENATE, Tuesday, March 30, nothing of much importance. Bill fixing Salary of Governor at $5,000 per annum, and that of the Treasurer at $3,000, passed.

In HOUSE, School bill under consideration.

In SENATE, Wednesday, March 31, the Bill locating Penitentiary at Raleigh, passed 2d reading.

In the HOUSE, School Bill under consideration.

In SENATE, on Thursday, Penitentiary and Code bill under consideration.

The HOUSE concurred in Senate's bill, regulating Governor and Treasurer's salary. There is really no final action on any of the various bills, and we therefore omit proceedings of Friday and Saturday.

On Monday last the Legislature finally located the Penitentiary in Raleigh. It is understood, that it will be built in the eastern part of the city, near the old quarry from which were taken the stones that were used in the erection of the capitol.

## *STATE NEWS.*

John W. Wagoner, who escaped from the jail of Davidson county, where he was confined on a charge of murder and horse-stealing, has been arrested, in Columbia, S. C.

The Library of the University of North Carolina contains 6,540 volumes—not including unbound periodicals and pamphlets.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—This institution has 130 students, and President Craven is doing a great work. The next commencement will be very attractive. Bishop Wightman will preach the sermon; Gen. Wade Hampton will deliver the address.

CHARLOTTE.—There were ten thousand and forty-seven bales of cotton sold in Charlotte from the first of September until the twenty-fifth of March. At that date there were five hundred and twenty-five bales in store, and one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight in the neighboring counties. A total of twelve thousand.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Railroad was held in Fayetteville on last Thursday the 1st instant.

A survey of the proposed additional line of the road from Egypt to Salisbury, was ordered, report to be made to the stockholders at a meeting to be held by them on May the 5th, about which time the new managers will take charge of the affairs of the road. Until that time the late officers are to remain in charge.—*Wilmington Post.*

Notice was made last week of the Greensboro Mutual Bank going into Bankruptcy. At a meeting of the creditors on last Saturday, Col. Chas. E. Shober, was appointed Assignee.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

STILL CRAZY.—Col. Louis Zimmer, the indefatigable agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, shipped about a hundred emigrants to the far West this week.—Most of the train was made up from Davidson, Forsyth and upper Guilford.
*Greensboro Patriot.*

Mr. S. H. Wiley, collector of Internal Revenue, advertises in the Salisbury *North State*, forty-four stills and fixtures seized in that District for a violation of the Internal Revenue Laws.

Judge Thomas at the Craven County Term of Superior Court, decided that the second provision of Section 7 of the "Act suspending the Code of Civil Procedure in certain cases," known as the "Stay Law," is unconstitutional.

A CREDITABLE WORK.—The well-earned reputation of the CAROLINA FARMER is fully sustained in the appearance and contents of the April number just received We cannot too zealously urge on our farmers the importance of sustaining their home agricultural journals; and one so handsomly printed and ably conducted as the CAROLINA FARMER is especially deserving of support. Every farmer and planter in the South will do himself a service by sending Two Dollars for a year's subscription of this justly popular magazine. We are glad to learn from the proprietors that the success of the Farmer is beyond his most sanguine expectations. Address Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C. Specimen copies sent free.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—This interesting juvenile looks bright, quaint, and saucy as ever, in a new colored cover, that will set all the children wild with delight. Among its features are a kite, a puzzle picture and lots of stories and charades. A "Resolve Club" is the latest editorial novelty, and each subscriber who joins it receives a badge. No wonder the children like YOUNG AMERICA. Published at 838 Broadway New York, $1.50 per year. Send 10 cents for specimens.

### A List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, April, 1869.

LADIE'S LIST.

Rhoda Christmas, Mrs. Sophy Fleming, Miss Sarah Howlette, Miss Rosena Nading, Mrs. Louisa Whitbey.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

D. G. Armstrong, Josiah Atkins, (2) A. Blackburn, Franklin Ball, Wm. A. Hage, Henry Heart, N. G. Holland, Handleman Manufacturing Co., Sidney Jones, (2.) John Johnson, John King, Henry Lenord, A. Lewis, Samuel Martin, Fredrick Mathey, Walter M. Rawlins, J. B. Randleman, & Co., Josiah Robards, Ephraim M. Weesner.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

The word April means "to open," the month being that during which the earth opens her bosom again, and invites the husbandman to cast in his seed. In April complete the plan for your spring and summer work. Then each duty may be performed in its own appropriate time. Get your manure into a position where it can be properly overhauled, moderately fermented, and made fine. Recollect that roots take in nourishment only that is in solution. The soil and the manure should be in fine particles.

### Secretary Boutwell's Report.

The Secretary of the Treasury's first financial report shows two things in a very decided and satisfactory light. First that he is a man of the right kind of ability for the position which he occupies; and next that the public debt has materially decreased since the last statement.

His report is plain, divided into proper heads, and made intelligible to everybody. For instance, opposite to each form of indebtedness is placed the amount of interest due thereon, calculated up to date. This gives an accurate idea of the financial condition of the country, with the interest thereon calculated so that a reliable estimate can be made.

The report shows a decrease of more than two millions and a half of the public debt since last month's report, and this after issuing nearly three million of bonds to the Pacific Railroad. Not deducting these amounts issued it shows a decrease of nearly *five millions* of dollars, with a prospect for a still larger reduction during this month, which will be shown in the May report.

This view of the public finances cannot but be very flattering to the people, and must have a tendency to strengthen the public credit, and increase the value of our bonds. If all the departments of our Government are managed in this satisfactory manner, it will not be long before a better feeling is manifested at home and abroad. Let the good time coming come as fast as possible and encourage the hearts of the people.—*Newbern Times.*

## NEWS ITEMS.

Since 1799 three hundred and eighty-eight Protestant Missionaries have gone out to China.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 5.—There was a heavy frost last night, which has had a disastrous effect on the sea islands, where the cotton had generally been planted early. Nearly all of it must be replanted, which will throw the crop back nearly a month.

There are 55 Protestant Churches in Turkey, besides 75 other places of worship, with an average attendance of 9,000.

Barnum has just recovered $200,000 in a lawsuit at New York, from the companies in which his recently destroyed museum was insured.

The snow shed of the Central Pacific Railroad is the biggest building in the world. It is 16 feet high, 16 feet wide, and 22 miles long, and took about forty million feet of lumber.

The extremes of climate in California are well illustrated by the editor of a paper in Alpine county who rides to his office in a sleigh, the snow being five feet deep in some places, and writes behind a bouquet of flowers plucked in the open air, within sight of his office window.

Mr. Samuel Miller, of Lynchburg, Va. has given the sum of $100,000 to the University of Virginia.

The clergyman attached to Trinity Church, New York, have had their salaries raised, and in one instance there has been a very handsome advance from $2,500 to $10,000.

The Orthodox Quakers of this country, it is stated, number 44,000. They have 765 churches that furnish sittings for 269,000 persons.

A number of European Emigrants will arrive in Goldsboro in a few days. There are already a colony of 500 in that section of the State.

Cuba, in 1867, had a population of 1,470,000—of whom 764,500 were whites and 605,500 colored. Of the latter, as large a number as 226,000 were of the free class. More than three-fourths of the population, white and black, is in the Western Department, where the insurrection has as yet hardly made its appearance.

Two large steamers, each 246 feet long, have just been dispatched from New York to China. They are to sail on the Yangtse river.

The Emperor of China has forbidden the repairs of any idal temples except those of Confucius.

Forty thousand Burman converts have been baptized since 1819, when the first one was baptized by Dr. Judson.

There are thirty thousand idol temples in Bombay.

A Boston firm has received an order from China for six hundred cases of cheap boots and shoes, probably the first consignment of the kind ever sent to that country.

The British government is getting tired of her colonies. The mother country has to spend about $13,000,000 annually in their support, and gets scarcely anything in return.

A member of the Legislature of Indiana is reported to have bought a plow with his "stationery," and a silk dress for his wife with his allotment of "postage stamps."

England expended £2,221,600 more than her income last year. The Abyssinian war cost her nearly ten million pounds.

Sugar planting has been very successful in Louisiana this season, and the crop is estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000 hogsheads.

There are 80,000,000 acres of uncultivated land in Great Britain.

The fountains at the Crystal Palace, London, have jets that play to a height of 380 feet, and when in full operation consume 8,000,000 gallons of water daily.

Mayor Hall, of New York, is trying to break up a few of the numerous swindling agencies with which that city abound.

Monticello, Virginia, Thomas Jefferson's residence, is to be sold by the Sheriff, May 13.

The Charlottesville (Va.) University has lately been endowed with the sum of $100,000.

Green Peas are abundant in Charleston.

### Unfortunate Affair in Lunenburg County---A Father Shoots and Kills his Son.

From a gentleman who arrived in this city a few days ago by the South Side train, we learned some particulars of a very unfortunate affair which occurred yesterday morning in the lower portion of Lunenburg county. A difficulty arose at the breakfast table, between Mr. Anderson B. Bradshaw and his son Monroe, at their residence some eight miles distant from Blacks and Whites, caused, it is understood, by a difference in opinion as to the use to be made of one of the teams on the farm. The young man is alleged to have acted on the defensive, endeavoring to avoid any serious difficulty with his father. He seized a chair that was raised against him, at the same time saying he wanted to prevent a difficulty, walked out of the house. His father went into another room, got his gun, and, following his son to the door, shot him. The load took effect in the young man's neck, killing him almost instantly.

The affair is said to be much regretted, as the parties are well known and respected. The deceased was an industrious, sober, and well-behaved man, and popular among his acquaintances. Mr. Bradshaw, Sr., is upward of fifty years of age, and has a family of several children. His son was about twenty-three or twenty four years old, and unmarried.—*Petersb'g Index.*

### Operations of General [illegible]'s Command---Capture [illegible] cue of White Women from the [illegible] dians.

IN THE FIELD, INDIAN TERRITORY March 24.—General Custer's Indian expedition, with the 7th United States and the 9th Kansas volunteer cavalry regiments, is returning northward through Texas via Camp Supply, (Indian Territory) from its hard winter campaign. A train of supplies was sent south of the Canadian river for it by Gen. Sheridan, and was met today by the command, with great rejoicing—their rations having been exhausted over a week, and thy were living upon abandoned horses and mules. A Cheyenne tribe of nearly three hundred lodges was surprised on the 15th instant on a branch of the Red river.

When surrounding the villages, and about to make an attack, Gen. Custer learned of two captive white women, named Morgan and White, of Kansas, and to save those the savages were spared until the women were rescued, which was effected by stratagem alone and without ransom. The Indians fled, leaving their lodges and much camp property. Some Cheyenne prisoners are also brought in including their head chief, "Big Head" and "Dull Knife." The command has discovered the hiding places of the Plains Indians. It witnessed the recovery of the sorrowful white captives with intense emotion. Fifty-five Cheyenne captives are held as hostages for the promised appearance of the tribe to make peace.

### Gift Enterprises---Circular of Warning.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Mayor Hall, of this city, has issued the following circular of warning against gift enterprise swindles originating in this:

*To the Press of the United States:*—I beg to caution strangers against New York circulars and prospectuses of tickets, shares and chances in co-operative unions or gift enterprises or dollar stores, or in any other possible scheme whereby property or the value promised is greater than the price asked to be paid. Every such advertised scheme is necessarily a swindle and false pretense. There do not and cannot possibly exist any such schemes in this city. Country newspapers which advertise them simply aid the swindle. If all the newspapers in the Union would now make a point of publishing and reiterating this information, they will charitably, and I think effectually counteract the swindling intentions of those who use the mails for false pretenses, and will also save the unwary hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

### The Tobacco Market.

DANVILLE, Va., March 31.

The bulk of the tobacco crop in 1868 has not commenced moving to market, and the supply will be full for several months to come. The indications are that there will be a far greater quantity of leaf tobacco sold in the Danville market the present season than was ever brought here in any previous year.

Yesterday the sales were larger than even before known on any other day. The Warehouses were all full to overflowing, and some of them were obliged to turn off many loads of the weed. The sales were not through till a late hour in the afternoon. In glancing over the contents of the Warehouses and making a rough guess, after counting in one of them, we put down the number of tearces, hogsheads and loose parcels (mostly loose) sold here yesterday, at not less than four hundred. Prices were said to be well sustained.

Experienced buyers tell us that there were about a hundred thousand pounds sold, averaging in the neighborhood of $14 per hundred weight.

A few days of such work as this, it seems, ought to scatter the greenbacks far and wide through the country, and make many a poor soul happy.—*Register.*

PAYING ONE'S DEBTS.—What pleasure it is to pay one's debts! In the first place it removes that uneasiness which a person feels from dependance and obligation. It affords pleasure to the creditor, and therefore gratifies our social affections. It promotes that future confidence which is so very interesting to an honest mind. It opens a prospect of being readily supplied with what you want on future occasions. It leaves a consciousness of our virtue; and it is a means we know to be right, both in point of justice and sound economy. Finally it is the main support of simple reputation.

For the Press.

### Planchette.

Some twenty years ago, there was a great excitement, both in this country and abroad, in regard to spirit manifestations. Those persons, through whom the spirits made known their interest in our affairs were called *Mediums*, and these frequently communicated our thoughts, plans and intentions; told us of the welfare or misfortunes of our distant friends, and compelled tables, chairs, &c., to move and dance at their will, our fingers only resting lightly upon them.

These mysteries attracted so much attention, and injuriously influenced many persons whose nerves were weak, or general health bad, that certain scientific gentlemen felt it a duty to interfere for the public welfare, by the exposure of certain exhibitors, endeavored to satisfy the curious, that the phenomena which really occurred might be explained, as the result of natural forces.

But in spite of this, the subject was pursued in a private way, until the introduction of the most recent sensation,—"Planchette," which is now all the rage.

The science of *animal magnetism*, to which this novelty belongs, has within a quarter of a century made great progress, and its action has been attributed to a universal fluid, existing in bodies, which constantly emanates from them, and is capable of passing from one to another. This subtle fluid is developed, increased or diminished, in a body by moral as well as physical causes. To it may reasonably be attributed all the startling phenomena of *Mesmerism*, artificial *Somnambulism*, *Clairvoyance*, *Table-turning*, &c.

*Electricity*, *Magnetism*, and *Caloric*, are now held to be the same subtle, imponderable and all-pervading element, and that its unequal distribution, and in consequence differential relations, are the causes of its various and diversified powers and attractions.

Electricity exists in the animal structure in a free state,—a state of current,—due in part, no doubt, to the numerous chemical changes, such as respiration, digestion, and the general waste and change of tissues, which are constantly going on.

This free electricity, sometimes positive, and at others negative, varies in quantity in different organizations, and even with individuals, and may generally be detected by numerous simple means.

The torpedo, electric eel, and several others, have long been known to possess the power to cause a benumbing sensation, or even a powerful shock, to persons touching them; and there are some individuals who endure inconvenience and even pain from an inordinate quantity of this free electricity in their systems.

By those who favor the science of animal Magnetism, the belief is now generally held, that nearly all the phenomena depend upon the presence of this free electricity, and on the action of the will; that by many persons the fluid may be accumulated and sent out in any desired quantity and direction. Nor is it always necessary, that the subject should be touched by the Magnetizer, in order that he should come under his influence, but that the look alone, has often the requisite influence. It is even claimed that blind persons have been put to sleep by the steady gaze of the magnetizer, though not aware of his intentions; and that in sleep thus produced, the subject may be drawn to the operator, as the needle to the loadstone. Animal Magnetism has been frequently beneficially employed in surgery and the practice of medicine. During the mesmeric state, cancerous tumors have been removed, limbs amputated, and many other operations of a less serious nature have been performed, it is said, without pain or consciousness on the part of the patient. Its general application, however, is not practicable, in that not all persons are subject to its influence.

Baron von Reichenbach, a German savan, observes, however, that a larger proportion is subject than would be supposed, and he mentions one institution where, out of twenty-two young ladies, as many as eighteen felt more or less distinctly the passage of a ten pound magnet from above downward, even when the passes were made to avoid all chance of deception, from the back of the head over the neck and back. The feeling produced, it is said, resembles that which a cool or slightly warm breath of air might cause, and is often accompanied with pricking, creeping or drawing sensations. Persons in all grades of health were found susceptible to its influence, but those who suffered from *weak nerves*, were most easily affected.

However, the physical manifestations of this science have been so often and thoroughly investigated by distinguished scientific men, that there no longer remains doubt as to their existence.

It is the *Psychical* phenomena which at present are viewed by many with awe, by a few only with credulity. The most interesting of this class are the perception of surrounding objects without the use of the eyes, the discernment of distant objects, which are beyond the reach of ordinary vision; and, finally, the ability to read the very thoughts of others. Some persons are possessed of all three of these faculties, while others have only two, one, or none.

But to *Planchette*, the subject of this brief article. It is claimed for this simple, yet interesting instrument, that it can tell us what we are thinking about; what we have been doing during the day; where we have been, and even what we intend doing in the future. Also, that it will follow us on a long journey, and tell our friends when we may be expected home. Again, it is claimed, that with some operators, with the majority perhaps, it tells only what is known to themselves; with others, it states facts known only to some one also present; and still more, that with a few it makes assertions, found on subsequent investigation to be true, though at the time not known to be so, by any one present.

The motion of *Planchette* is, without doubt, caused by the operator, though without any conscious effort of the will; nor is this so very strange, when we reflect how many acts we perform during the day, of which we take no notice. Frequently we find ourselves continuing on in some occupation, long after we have ceased giving it special attention.

The revelations of *Planchette*, where they relate to matters of which the operator is ignorant, admit doubtless, of the same solution, as those of *Mediums and Clairvoyants*. We cannot perceive that the introduction of this little instrument has developed any new natural power.

In conclusion, we desire to say, that we have written this acticle, only to offer some explanation of phenomena, which to many may seem due to supernatural agencies. It must always be remembered that the love of the marvellous, so strongly possessed by many of the witnesses of such exhibitons, prompts them to grasp at and exaggerate the coincidences in all such performances, and to neglect the failures; hence, reports are given to the public, which when the real truth of them is known, proves to have been the results of a series of guesses, the correctness of which is in direct relation to the amount of guidance afforded by the questions themselves. It may be considered certain, at least, that *Spirits* have nothing whatever to do with the phenomena attending "Clairvoyance," and Animal Magnetism. On the other hand, we cannot dismiss this subject, as so many do, by designating it to be—*The greatest humbug of the age*". Continued discoveries by scientific investigations, may yet reveal much that is now hidden, or even considered impossible.

S.

Salem, N. C., April 2nd, 1869.

### Forcing the Soil.

'Hortus,' in the Northern Farmer, mentions a market garden he saw, the past summer near Boston, in which every foot of ground was forced to yield several crops. Before one was taken off, another was or the way between the rows. Ground which was growing green corn for market, had already furnished lettice, oninons, or radishes or spinach, and was expected to supply a crop of turnips after the corn was removed, the seed being sown while the latter was maturing. Cabbage succeeded early potatoes and late ones followed on the pea ground. Cranberry beans grew luxurious between the rows of early salads. A bed of strawberries, comprising ten square rods, constituted a portion of the garden the produce of which sold in market for one hundred and sixty dollars.

### A Menagerie Loose in Mississippi.

[Cor. Brandon (Miss.) Republican.]

FOREST, MISS., March 24.

Several days previous immense flashing posters were posted on all the walls in town, announcing that Reynold's Great Mexican Gymnasium and Menagerie would exhibit in Forest on that day. Early in the morning the roads leading to town were thronged with people of all ages, sexes and colors and by 10 o'clock the town was alive with visitors, awaiting the arrival of the menagerie. At eleven the fine brass band announced the arrival of the show, and by twelve the canvass was stretched and the cages of the animals arranged.

The huge elephant, Hercules—the largest ever imported to this country—was chained to a stake, and by way of caution to those entering the canvass, Mr. John Alston, his keeper, stated that he had for several days manifested a disposition of insubordination, and begged that no one would approach sufficiently near to receive a blow from his trunk. Mr. Mark Kite, from the Northern part of this county, coming in after Mr. Alston's admonition, thoughtlessly handed him a piece of tobacco, which so enraged him that he struck at him with such violence as to dislocate his shoulder, although it was a glancing blow. He plunged with such force that he broke his chain, and although his keeper used every effort to subdue him, he was entirely uncontrolable, and would strike and kick at every object near him. By this time the scene was beyond description. The vast crowd fled for life. He flew at his keeper and pursued him from under the canvass.

The eleven o'clock freight train being behind time, and not having any freight for Forest, and the Engineer not intending to stop, came rushing along at the rate of twenty miles an hour. When it had approached within two hundred yards, he looked up the road and seemed doubly enraged. He immediately ran towards it with great speed, and met it with such a shock that he broke one of his tusks and was immediately killed. The engine was detached from the train and thrown from the track, and Mr. Wharton, the enginneer, having failed to shut off steam, it unfortunately ran into the canvass and smashed the lion's cage, killing the lioness and releasing the lion.

The lion finding himself uninjured and at liberty, and being frightened by the steam and whistle of the engine, started at full speed down the Homeward road, roaring terrifically. He had gone but a short distance, when he met Mr. George Sheppard and gave chase. Mr. Sheppard finding that he was gaining on him rapidly, and that he would certainly be overtaken, attempted to climb a sapling. The lion struck at him with his paw, but fortunately did no other damage than to tear off his coat tail and carry away part of his pants.

Mr. John Smith, of Raleigh, who was on his way to Forest, riding his fine packing horse, with his little son behind him, met him four miles from here. As soon as his horse saw him he neighed, when the lion rushed at him, seized him by the throat and threw him on the ground. Mr. Smith with his little son, escaped to the woods, and made their way to Forest, on foot.

While he was devouring Mr. Smith's horse, Mr. James J. Ritch, who was on his way to Forest, with a load of chickens, drove up; as soon as the lion saw him, he reared up on his hind feet, lashed the ground with his tail, and sprang at him. Mr. Ritch eluded him by jumping from his wagon, when he mounted and began to tear open the boxes containing the chickens and turned them out. He then seemed to lose sight of everything in his efforts to catch.

When the excitement in town abated, about twenty mounted men, well-armed, started in pursuit, with all the dogs belonging in town, as well as many that had followed their owners.

It is reported that he killed a freedman in Smith county, near Mr. Thomas Husband's, and that when last heard from he was going down Ocoba. The news that a lion was at large spread like wildfire and the citizens are greatly excited.

### Another Earthquake Shock in California ---Continued Rush to the Silver Region.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.

The most severe shock of earthquake since October last, occurred this morning at 5:45. As far as ascertained, no damage was done to buildings. The people were somewhat alarmed.

New and rich developments in the silver region have caused people to rush there in great numbers—some ten to fifteen thousand are already located there. Stormy weather continues, and the roads are almost impassable. The whole distance between Elks and Hamilton, is lined with stalled teams and wagons loaded with merchandise, which are nearly buried in mud. Pneumonia prevails to an alarming extent.

Several cases of small-pox are reported at Hamilton.

About 250,000 acres of government land were sold during March at the land-offise at Visalia, California.

Silver mines have been discovered in the mountains near Sonoma, about 70 miles from San Francisco. There is a great rush of people there, and claims are rapidly being staked off. A meeting has been held to frame district laws.

### Balloon Voyage across the Atlantic.

Mons. A Chevalier, the distinguised aeronaut who lately arrived in this city for the purpose of making a balloon voyage to Europe, has leased Landmann's Park, Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue, where he will make several ascents during the next two months, prior to the final departure on his great trans-Atlantic voyage, which will be on the 31st of July. More than one hundred applications have been received by M. Chevalier from persons deserious to accompany him on his perilous trip. The price fixed for the passage is $250 and not all who offer themselves at that price will be accepted by the Professor as *compagnons du voyage*, as he wishes to take with him only such persons as are capable, through mental and physical qualifications, of assisting him in his scientific observations, for the sake of which, chiefly the daring project is undertaken.

*N. Y. Tribune, April 2.*

It is gratifying to learn that the maker and seller of some so-called kerosene oil has been arrested in New York city on account of an explosion which resulted in the death of a little girl. The analysis of Professor Chandler, submitted the other day to the New York Board of Health, shows that many more arrests of the same kind should be made. Out of seventy-nine samples of "kerosene," bought at random, only one was non-explosive, and that came from a Boston manufacturer. The rascality evinced by the results of this investigation deserves summary punishment.

The area of London, as defined by the Registrar-General, is about 70,000 acres or nearly 122 square miles. On this area stand 400,000 inhabited houses, with an average of nearly eight persons to a house. It is nearly eight years since a census was taken, and the population can only be estimated. The latest estimate is 3,126,635.


## State National Bank,

**RALEIGH, N. C.**

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT,
WM. E. ANDERSON, *Cashier*,
SAMUEL C. WHITE, *Teller*,
E. BURKE HAYWOOD, JR., *Clerk*.

*Prices of Bank Notes.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of N. C., (G B) | 42 |
| " Cape Fear, | 33 |
| " Charlotte, | 34 |
| " Lexington, (old) | 8 |
| " " Graham, | 25 |
| " Roxborough, | 60 |
| " Wadesborough, | 30 |
| " Thomasville, | 20 |
| " Wilmington, | 33 |
| " Commerce, | 16 |
| " Washington, | 3 |
| " Fayetteville, | 11 |
| " Clarendon, | 4 |
| " Yanceyville, | 3 |
| Miners' and Planters' Bank, | 40 |
| Farmers' Bank, Greensbore, new, 20, old | 33 |
| Commercial Bank, Wilmington, | 33 |
| Merchants' Bank, Newbern, | 60 |
| Greensborough Mutual, | 6 |
| Virginia Bank Notes about | 25 |
| South Carolina " " | 22 |
| Georgia " " | 23 |
| Gold, | 128 |
| Silver, | 125 |
| Old Coupons, | 45 |
| North Carolina Railroad Coupons, | 93 |
| Old Sixes, | 60 |
| Exchange on New York, | ¼ |
| Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Stock, | 50 |
| North Carolina Railroad Stock, | 20 |
| Raleigh National Bank, | 100 |
| State National Bank, | 100 |

## D. F. CARRAWAY,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

—AND—

***Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.***

PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

***Court House Building,***
***New Bern, N. C.***

April 9, 1869. 25–1y

## BASKETS.

We constantly keep on hand a full and complete assortment of *French and German Baskets*, of all qualities and styles, at prices to suit customers. Call and examine our stock and you will be satisfied that you cannot do better elsewhere.

## Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

## BRISTOL BOARD

Two and three sheets thick. A very superior article.


## THE MARKETS

*Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,*
*Wholesale and Retail Merchant.*

SALEM, N. C., April 9, 1869.

*Bacon*, 18 to 20 cts.
*Beeswax*, 35 cents
*Beef*, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
*Butter*, 25 cents per lb.
*Coffee*. 25 @ 30 cts, according to quality.
*Cotton Yarns*, $2 15 by single bunch.
*Cotton Sheetings*. 17 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
*Candles, tallow*, 22 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
*Chickens*. 00 to 15 cents.
*CORN*, 80
*Cheese*, 25 cents per pound
*Eggs*, 12 to 00 cents per dozen
*Flaxseed*, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
*FLOUR*, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
*FRUIT*, *Dried Apples* 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 18
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 8 to 12
" " " quarters 5 to 8
" *Blackberries*, no sale,
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 10 to 15.
*Feathers* 50 cents. per lb.
*Hay*, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
*Iron*. Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
*Lard*, 20 cents.
*Leather, Sole*, 30 to 35 cents.
*Molasses*, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
*Nails*, 8 cents per lb; 7½ by the keg.
*Oats*, 50 a 60 cts per bush. Sheaf 25 c. per doz.
*Peas*, per bushel 80
*Powder*, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
*Potatoes, Irish*, 1.00 per bushel.
*Rice*, 15 cents per lb.
*Rye*, $1 25 per bushel.
*Sugar*, brown 18; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 25, pulverized, 25. "
*Rags*, 3½ cents.
*Salt*, Good Liverpool, $340 per Sack. Am. 3 25
*Veal*, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
*Mutton*, 6 @ 7 cents.
*Homemade Vinegar*, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
*Malt Vinegar* 60 cts.
*WHEAT*, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much bette rand easier for the buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights. Wheat, 60lbs is coasidered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs; Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 63.


## Reapers and Mowers!

**Threshing Machines, &c.**

NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND ON YOUR ORDERS.

THE demand upon the manufacturer of the famous **"Buck-Eye Reaper and Mower,"** is so great, that to be sure of getting a machine in time for the coming season, orders should now be sent on without delay.

So also with Threshing Machines, &c.

Every neighborhood should have one or more of the "Buck eye." It is a great machine to save both money, time and labor.

E. A. VOGLER, Agent.
Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23–tf

## Cook Stoves! Cook Stoves!

A LARGE LOT OF COOK STOVES of the very latest designs and patterns, and at reduced prices, at

***REICH & REICH'S***
*and at* ***E. A. VOGLER'S,***
*SALEM, N. C.*

Anybody wanting a Cook Stove, will be well paid for calling and examining these stoves before buying.

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869.

## CAUTION!

We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert that "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired.

**P. LORILLARD, New York.**
March 19 22–m.

## THE MORNING STAR.

AGAIN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

THIS WELL ESTABLISHED AND popular Daily Newspaper has recently been greatly enlarged and improved (the second enlargement in eighteen months), and is confidently offered to the people of the two Carolinas as second to no daily journal in either of those States.

The **STAR** is a LIVE, PRACTICAL and PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER, eminently adapted to the wants of this section; sound and conservative in its teachings, and devoted to the COMMERCIAL and AGRICULTURAL interests of the South. It contains full and reliable

REPORTS OF THE MARKETS,
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES,
LOCAL NEWS AND
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

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|---|---|
| One Year | $7 00 |
| Six Months, | 3 50 |
| Three " | 2 00 |
| One " | 75 |

Address, WM. H. BERNARD,
Editor and Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

## THE COSMIC DIAL.

With a rotating central dial, on our beautiful chart of the Northern Hemisphere, the present time may be obtained all around the earth; with the difference in time between any two points East or West. It may be set at any time. It is a necessity in the school room, illustrating equation of time at a glance. Price by mail, $1. Address W. H. Gardner, Editor *State League*, Syracuse, N. Y.

Any paper is at liberty to publish the above to the amount of ten dollars, taking dials in payment.

## HOME ENTERPRISE!

The Capitalist Home Insurance Company of Raleigh, N. C.

Incorporated Dec. 1868.

Chartered Capital.....$500,000
Amount now liable for losses, 178,000

**OFFICERS:**

J. H. FOOTE, President.
W. E. PEAL, Vice President,
R. H. BATTLE, Treasurer,
R. H. BATTLE, Jun., Attorney,
SIDNEY GALES, Secretary,
W. H. MURDOCK, Assistant Secretary.

THE HOME COMPANY, CHARtered by the Legislature of North Carolina, insures property against loss or damage by

## FIRE, LIGHTNING OR TORNADO,

And does business on the Mutual and Joint Stock plans.

The character of those who control the affairs of the Company is a sufficient guarantee that it is what it professes to be, a HOME ENTERPRISE, offering ample and liberal protection against loss by fire, &c., on the most easy and liberal terms to insurers.

The TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in N. C. Bonds, required by the Charter to be deposited with the Public Treasurer, have promptly been so deposited and the Treasurer's receipt therefor obtained.

Policies are issued for a term not to exceed five years.

Another Company offers greater inducements.

For particulars call on

E. A. LINEBACK, Agent.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869. 24..3m.

## Plantation for Sale,

**NEAR SALEM.**

I OFFER for sale my plantation, about two miles North of Salem, N.C., containing **115 Acres**, of which about 70 acres are woodsland.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

## SCHOOL BOOKS AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

***PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.***

***Readers***—The New Elementary Reader. Also N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series; New York Readers, &c.
***Geographies***—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary. Cornel's
***Grammars***—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar.
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***Histories***—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos'-Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
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SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
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ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.

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Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

**INKS!**—*Black, Red, Blue and Violet. David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.*
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

**PAPERS, &c.,**

embracing
***Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.***
***Docket Paper***, for Clerks of Courts.
Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,

Price, 25 and 30 cents.

**ENVELOPES,**

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

**BLANK BOOKS,**

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

**Pass and Memorandum Books.**

American Tales.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
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## Buggy for Sale.

A No. 1, OPEN BUGGY, in good repair, will be sold cheap for cash;—or will exchange it for corn..

Enquire at Vogler & Co's Shoe Manufactory.

E. WARREN.
Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23-3t

The Largest Assortment of

## TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

sale by L. V. BLUM.
15, 1869.

## Photographic Cards.

Southern Generals, Groups, Dog and Game, Distinguished Statesmen and Divines, Masonic Charts, and Puzzle Pictures.

A neat frame suitable for above cards.

## Professional Card.

THE undersigned, having associated himself with DR. A. T. ZEVELY, of this place, respectfully announces his readiness to attend any calls for his professional services in Salem, Winston and vicinity.

HENRY C. BAHNSON, M. D.
Salem, Feb'y. 9th, 1869.

## FISH, VINEGAR AND TOBACCO.

FRESH FISH,—Twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at H. D. LOTT'S.

BEST APPLE VINEGAR at H. D. LOTT'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—The celebrated "Fruits and Flowers" and "Commonwealth" brands Smoking Tobacco, for sale, wholesale and retail, at H. D. LOTT'S.

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23–tf

## How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

## Just Received,

**AT THE SALEM BOOK-STORE.**

PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete.
Pictures Cord and Loops.
Backgammon Boards.
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New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide.
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives.
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"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"—a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
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A large size Pass Books.
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Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.

## NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM

**NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C.**

THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,.....Capt. A. HUNTER.
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With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY

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At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of Shippers is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

L. A. SADLER,
WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.–tf.

## FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

**Wm. & Ed. Peterson**

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

## MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

**MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS**
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

**MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.**
Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

**THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.**
In words of one syllable.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

**CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM AND THESEA.**
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

**BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.**
A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

## Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

## Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.
for sale at BLUM'S.

## Stereoscopic Views.

We invite particular attention to our selection of views. They contain some of the finest views in America, embracing
VIEWS OF NIAGARA,
NEW YORK CITY,
GREENWOOD CEMETERY,
CENTRAL PARK, &c.
Also a fine lot of FOREIGN VIEWS.

## The Old North State Forever.

**ANYBODY AND EVERYBODY**
**SHOULD USE THE**

## Bartlett White Lead

**FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.**

**READ THIS.**

OUR native State, "THE OLD NORTH STATE," contains within her borders all the elements necessary to become one of the richest and most prosperous of States. Its climate is unsurpassed by any other; nearly every species of Grain or Fruit that grows in the United States prospers here.

North Carolina abounds in untold mineral wealth—IRON, COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, GOLD, COAL, LIME, MARBLE, &c., &c.

Quite recently the discovery was made that out of the Ores dug out by the SILVER HILL MINING CO., of Davidson County, N. C., the most beautiful WHITE LEAD PAINT could be extracted, and arrangements were at once made by the "BARTLETT WHITE LEAD & ZINC CO., of New York, to manufacture it extensively.

We have recently received a supply of this WHITE LEAD and our Painters declare it to be

**THE BEST EVER USED BY THEM.**

Now—If we can furnish a better paint for less money than has been heretofore paid, ought not every one, but in particular every North Carolinian, to buy

## The Bartlett White Lead

And thereby encourage the development of the resources of our State.

Call and see us.

E. A. VOGLER, Agent.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 19, 1869.

## BARBER SHOP AT HALL'S CORNER.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to the public as an experienced BARBER, at the above named stand, recently occupied as a Jewelry establishment.

He flatters himself that, fully understanding his business in all its branches, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to patronize him.

A. S. JONES.
Salem N. C. March 5–3m.

THE PSALMIST,
*A POCKET EDITION.*

## A NEW SOUTHERN NOVEL.

E. J. HALE & SON, 16 Murray Street, New York, will publish in a few days,

**MINOR PLACE,**

A Tale of Southern Home Life; by a Lady of Tennessee, a native of Alabama.

**1 Vol. 12 Mo., Price $1.50.**

Orders solicited. Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of the price.

☞ A copy of this book will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above, together with this note, and forward a marked copy of ehpaper to the Publishers.

## PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspond ence, &c.

A REMARKABLE

## THE GATES AJAR.

BY E. STUART PHELPS.

*Seventh Edition*.....$1 50

This powerful and original story has excited general interest, both by the novel views presented concerning the future life, and by the fascinating style in which the story is told.

"Of all the books which we ever read, calculated to shed light upon the utter darkness of of sudden sorrow, and to bring peace to the bercaved and solitary, we give us many important respects—the preference to "The Gates Ajar."—*Congregationalist (Boston.)*

For sale at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

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AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS,
NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c., &c.
At the.....BOOK STORE

## SCRAP BOOKS.

Large and small size, a convenient repository for useful Scraps, which might otherwise be lost.

## FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

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The very thing for Children.

INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenient article.

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.
The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

## CHROMOS.

A few of these beautiful pictures on hand. Call and see them.

## AGENTS WANTED FOR SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY

**A Work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City.**

IF you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shopmen are ruined in Wall Street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Merchants are Bankrupted; how Merchants are Black-mailed; how Banks, Banking Houses and Bankers are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies originate and how the Bubbles burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings; tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Quickest and Cheapest work of the kind published.

**Price Only $2.50 per Copy.**

☞ Send for Circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work.

Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO.,
Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy.

# Humorous.

### Hans Breitman's Party.

Hans Breitman gif a barty,
  Dey had biano-blayer,
I feller in lofe mit a Merican frau,
  Her name was Madilda Yane.
She had hair as brown as a pretzel,
  Her eyes was himmel-blue,
Und ven dey looket into mine,
  Dey skplit mine heart in two,

Hans Breitman gif a barty,
  I vent dere you'll pe pound;
I valtzet mit Matilda Yane,
  Und vent shpinnen round und round;
De pootiest fraeulein in de house,
  She veyed 'bout two hoondred pound,
Und efery dime she gif a shoomp,
  She make de vindows sound,

Hans Breitman gif a barty,
  I dells you it cost him dear;
Dey rolled in more ash seven kecks
  Of foost-rate lager beer;
Und venever dey knocks de spicket in,
  De Deutschers gifes a cheer;
I dinks dat so vine a barty
  Nefer coom to a het dis year.

Hans Breitman gif a barty,
  Dare all vas souse and brouse,
Von de sooper comed in, de gompany
  Did make demselfs to house;
Dey ate das brot and gensy broost,
  De bratwurst and fine,
Und vash der Abendessen down
  Mit four parrels of Neckarwein.

Hans Breitman gife a barty,
  We all cot troonk as bigs;
I poot mine mout to a parrel of bier,
  Und emptied it oop mit a schwigs:
Und den I gissed Madilda Yane,
Und de gompany fited mit daple-lecks,
  Dill de coonstable made oos shtop.

Hans Breitman gife a barty,
  Where is dat barty now!
Where ish de lofely golden cloud
  Dat floats on de moundan's prow?
Where is de himmelstrahlende stern—
  De shtar of de spirit's light?
All goned afay met de lager beer—
  Fay in de ewigkeit!

### A Laughable Adventure.

During a hard winter, a clergyman in Vermont being apprehensive that the weight of the snow upon the barn might do some damage, resolved to prevent it by seasonably shoveling it off. He then ascended it, having first, for fear the snow migh all slide off at once, and himself with it, fastened to his waist one end of a rope, and giving the other to his wife, he went to work; but fearful still for his safety he said:

'My dear, tie the rope round your waist.'

No sooner had she done this, when off went the snow, poor minister and all, and up went his wife. Thus, on one side of the barn the astonished and confounded clergyman hung, his wife, high and dry, in majesty sublime, dangled at the other end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman luckily passed by and delivered them from their perilous situation.

A New England clergyman, one Monday last summer, visited the market early in the morning. While there his attention was called to some very fine strawberries. He wished very much to purmorning, it occurred to us, very early in the have been picked on Sunday, and of course he could not purchase or use anything which had been procured under such circumstances. He inquired of the farmer: 'Mr. Smith were these berries picked on Sunday?' Mr. Smith, with a sly twinkle in his eye, replied: 'No Doctor, they they were picked this morning, but they grew on Sunday.'


A Variety of Beautiful
**PICTURE CARDS**
Consisting of
BIRDS, ANIMALS, SCRIPTURAL SCENES, ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, VIEWS OF CENTRAL PARK
&c., &c., &c.
A FINE LOT OF COLORED
**PICTURES,**
Suitable for Framing, consisting of
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Southern Generals, Groups, Dog and Game, Distinguished Statesmen and Divines, Masonic Charts, and Puzzle Pictures.
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WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

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Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

The Largest Assortment of
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ever offered to the public in this place.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Feb. 15, 1869.

**ZEVELY'S**
# DRUG STORE,
**Post-Office Building,**
SALEM, N. C.

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,**
**PERFUMERY,**
**NOTIONS**
&c., &c., &c.
**AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.**

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

**Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.**

AT

**Zevely's Drug Store,**

**POST-OFFICE BUILDING.**

will also be found an excellent article of

**COAL OIL**

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

**COAL OIL LAMPS,**

various styles and prices.

**TO FARMERS**

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

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WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

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will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

**Family Dye Colors,**

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and al kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

**PATENT MEDICINES**

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
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Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

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# GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Household. Intended for the Family closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for Lord's Flock.
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POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
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POETRY OF FLOWERS,
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All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border round each page.

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*Martin Rattler;* or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.
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CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NOVELS.

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| Desert Home, | Boy Hunters, |
| White Guantlet, | Bruin, |
| Headless Horseman, | Child Wife, |
| Outward Bound, | Shamrock and Thistle, |
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Gorrilla Hunter, Coral Island, Child life in Italy, Frank the Young Naturalist, Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Cast Away in the Cold, Culm Rock, Picture Poetry, Young Fur Traders, Swiss Family Robinson, Butterfly Hunters, What Makes Me Grow, Queer Little People, Grim's Goblins, Farming for Boys, Stories of Many Lands, Far and Near, My Pretty Gift Book, Frank on the Prairie, Red Letter Days, Royal Road to Spelling and Reading.

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Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beauclercs, Breakspeare, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

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| Lost Lenore, | Hunter's Feast, |
| Scalp Hunters, | Tiger Hunters, |
| Afloat in the Forest, | Boy Slaves, |
| Book of Quadrupeds, | Ocean Waifs. |

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.

**FARMERS, READ!**
ALL KINDS OF
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

**Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.**

**BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.**

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hillside,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

**IMPROVED CIDER MILL.**

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

**Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.**

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

**JUST RECEIVED,**

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

**LAMPS, OIL, &c.,**

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building
Feb. 13, 1868. –25.

**VERMICELLI & MACARONI**
AT
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Postoffice Building
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

**VOGLER & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,**
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THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

**Shoe Manufacturing Business,**
*in Salem, N. C.*

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of [illegible] where one of the best Bootmakers in State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS D FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **epairing** will be done with neatness and tch.

**ERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.**

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.
Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

**Capital New Books.**

**"Brick" Pomeroy.**

[illegible]able books just published by the *The La Crosse Democrat.*—The **NSE,** is a quiet home book, genial—the second, entitled a rich, comic book, full of pes of the most laughable char- oks are beautifully illustrated, an immense sale whereever y and his wonderful paper is ce, $1.50.
For sale at the Bookstore.

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best and most successful novels lished. By Miss Augusta J. rice $2.00. Also new editions of author's other novels, *Beaulah*—Price $175.
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[illegible] Self-Culture. Teach- conversing with ease and [illegible] forth the literary knowl- society. A book of real merit and intrinsic worth. Price $1.50.
For sale at the Bookstore.

**The White Guantlet.**

ANOTHER dashing, brilliant, exciting, new illustrated novel of love and adventure, by Captain Mayne Reid, author of those other splendid books—Scalp Hunters—Rifle Rangers—Tiger Hunter—Osceolo—War Trail—Hunter's Feast—White Chief—Quadroon—Wild Huntress—Wood Rangers—Wild Life—Maroon—Headless Horseman, etc. Price $1.75.
For sale at the Bookstore.

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Bayard Taylor; Baker's Great Basin of the Nile; Baker's Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia; The buried Cities of Campania, Herculaneum and Pompeii; Thousand Miles walk accross South America. &c., &c.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

**ROSADALIS**
**Purifies the Blood.**
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.
For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....N. C.

**FRESH DRUGS!**

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ *Post Office Building,* ☜
CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.
Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaculate for healing sores of all kinds.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868

**HYMN BOOKS.**

Moravian Hymn Books, in every style of binding.
Methodist Hymn Books, Pocket editions, plain and gilt.
Lutheran Hymn Books.
Brethren's (Dunker's) Hymns.
Baptist Psalmody and Psalmist.
Christian Harmony.
Harmonia Sacra.
Southern Harmony.

# NEW GOODS!
AND WITH THEM
**"GOOD NEWS."**

**GREAT TRIUMPH OVER PRICES!**

The undersigned are now receiving and offer for sale a large and well selected

**STOCK OF GOODS,**

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, De Lanes, (common and all Wool)
Alpaca Lustres, Mohair Goods,
Merinos, (English and French)
Casimeres, Ginghams,
Bereges, Tickings.
Flannels, (Plain and Twiled)
Linseys, Denims,
Shirtings, (Bleached and Brown)
Stripes, Drills.
Checks, Osnaburgs,
Cotton Flannels, Corset Jeans,
Cambrics, &c., &c.

An extra lot of

**Balmoral Skirts and Shawls.**

In addition to our large Stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

we have a corresponding stock of
**NOTIONS,**
Groceries, Hardware, Drugs,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Crockeryware,
Iron, Nails,
Leather, Salt,
**Molasses, Coal Oil,**
**WINDOW GLASS,**
**Harrison's Superior White Lead,**
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

In fact, we keep all articles for which there is a General Demand in this market.

Constantly on hand a quantity of our
Good 25 cent
**COFFEE,**
which at that price has never been equaled in this section.

☞ **Fries' Cotton Yarns and Woolen Goods in Abundance.** ☜

These Goods have been recently purchased by one of the Firm from the most reliable Houses of the Northern Cities—

**Entirely for Cash,**

with great care as to the wants of the people, and, as we hope and believe, with some success in regard to their tastes.

Being fully aware that

**"Good Goods at Low Prices"**

Is the most significant maxim with the people, and that their patronage will invariably follow the establishment of this maxim, our leading announcement is not made merely in a spirit of bragadocio, but with the assurance of being able to sustain it.

Our motto shall be to

**"Gain Great Sales by Small Gains."**

All we ask is a trial, and we will endeavor to convince you that our actions speak louder than words.

We invite

**All to Come and Examine our Stock,**

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

**Quality or Price.**

We have been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful, hope for an increase of the same in the future.

PATTERSON & CO.,
*At Fries Old Stand,*
nov. 27–1 *Salem, N. C.*

**SALT AND MOLASSES**
[illegible] A. VOGLER
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.



THE
# People's Press,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
SALEM, N. C.,
BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the
LATEST NEWS,
SUCH AS
POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,
Always giving due attention to
THE VERY LATEST
LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
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The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

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By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

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Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet to the farmer and business man

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Of every type and character, (having due regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

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L. V. BLUM.
*Salem, N. C., Aug.* 1867.

THE
# Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

**PRINTING**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS WORK.

Terms—CASH.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C.

A HANDSOME LOT OF [illegible] AND FANCY WILLOW BASKETS,
CHEAP AT THE BOOK STORE.